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CATALOGUE

CRETE NURSERIES.

E. F. STEPHENS, Proprietor.

1872—Twenty-Second Year—1894. CRETE, NEBRASKA.

Office and Packing Grounds Near the Center of Town. In Nursery, Orchard, and Farm, 890 Acres; 650 Acres Adjoining the City.

In presenting herewith our Catalogue we take pleasure in announcing that we have had a very favorable season, and stock has made an excellent growth. A personal inspection is invited, together with correspondence. To those unacquainted with our business, we would say that we annually grow over two hundred acres of trees and plants for sale, consisting of an extensive and complete assortment of stock.

Thankful for the very largely increased trade which we have received during the last trade season, we would ask those who favored us with their orders, a continuance of their favors, and a trial from those with whom we have not dealt. The following prices we think will compare favorably with any reliable establishment for good first-class nursery stock. An examination of our large and profitable orchards will well repay a trip to Crete.

WHERE TO BUY.—The true way to purchase trees and plants is to purchase as near home as possible, from some reliable grower. Those who purchase their trees and plants in this manner are seldom disappointed. We try to send out such varieties as will please the customer and give them entire satisfaction. We have furnished thousands of orchards and groves to our customers throughout the country, which have been a source of profit and satisfaction to them. Come and see us, or, if this is impossible, write for what you need.

LOCATION, SOIL, ETC.—Crete is located on main line of B & M., and also on Missouri Pacific, twenty miles southwest of Lincoln, with eight express trains daily, giving prompt shipments to all parts of the state and adjoining states. *Our soil* is unsurpassed in the production of healthy, well-ripened stock, mostly high, rolling table land. We grow much better and healthier roots than eastern nurseries; our soil is free from the American Root Aphis, so troublesome east. We have not, as yet, been troubled with borers, or any of the pests so troublesome in eastern nurseries, and our customers can depend upon entire freedom from such pests. With improved diggers we send out nearly all the roots that belong to the trees and plants.

PACKING.—The prices annexed include packing and delivering to express or freight office, free of charge. All stock will be carefully packed in boxes or bales, save large lots packed in bulk. We guarantee all stock to reach customer in good order.

Packing Season usually commences October 1st and from 10th to 15th of March.

ORDERS should be sent in early, and written with care on separate sheets from the letter, *giving full and explicit directions as to route and manner in which to be shipped.* Claims for errors, if any, should be made within five days of receipt of goods.

REMITTANCE should be made by Draft, Postal Money Order, Postal Note, or Express.

TERMS.—Orders from parties unknown to us should be accompanied by cash or good references.

REPLACING.—Whether lost by excessive drouth, hail, or lack of attention by the planter, we replace all fruit trees and plants that die from any cause, at *half price.* Replace *free* where promptly notified and known to be our fault.

VARIETIES, as far as possible, should be left to us. Having given twenty years to the study of what is best to plant in Nebraska, and having only desirable varieties in stock, we feel sure customers who have not made a study of this question can, with manifest advantage, leave the selection of stock to us. Many who select varieties choose enough of each kind to plant a row in orchard or garden, and thus plant as many of those varieties which bear but little as of the most productive. Six or eight of the most productive varieties of apple trees will yield twice as much as an average selection of twenty varieties.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have our stock true to label, it is mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally charged for the stock that proves untrue. ☞ *Correspond for SPECIAL RATES ON LARGE ORDERS or Clubs and for Agencies.*

DISCUSSION OF STOCK.—We have a large stock of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, all the leading varieties of small fruits, large stock of Evergreens and Ornamentals, and special large lot of Shade Trees of great variety. We dig with care, and pack to carry safely. By special arrangements we are allowed to ship parts of cars in bulk, paying only first class freight by weight. This enables us to ship trees of any size, and Osage, and other plants to points on the B. & M. system in lots of 3,000 to 5,000 pounds without boxing, packing carefully in one end of the car in bulk.

Feeling sure that most planters wish trees and plants that will stand our climate and give an abundance of fruit in the shortest possible time, we propagate mostly such as can be depended on for certain success, and offer comparatively few high priced and untried varieties. Having eighty-five acres of orchard and fifteen acres of small fruit, we have tested nearly all we offer and send out only such stock as we are confident will please. We have expended over $10,000 in experimenting, and suggest to our customers that it is cheaper for them to avail themselves of our experience than to gain it for themselves.

Hundreds of orchards all over the country are now clearly proving that a local nurseryman must and does take unusual care to keep his varieties true to name and to send out the most reliable stock. When planters clearly understand that most traveling salesmen are employed by dealers who pack with distant nurseries; that the nurseries look to the dealer for their pay and have nothing to do with the misrepresentations made by salesmen, and none of the profits which arise from the extravagant prices and substitution made, they will see that the high character of the nurseries is no protection against the frauds of the dealers, and that the warranties to grow and to be true to name may and may not be met.

PRICE LIST.

Extreme care used in digging to get the roots and to pack to reach the customer in perfect condition. Our trees are healthy and bear young, often at age of three to five years. We guarantee stock to reach customers in perfect condition.

APPLES.

	EACH.	DOZ.	HUNDRED.
4½ to 6 feet	$0.20	$2.50	$15.00
4 to 5 " two year	.15	1.50	10.00
3 to 4 " two year	.12	1.25	8.00
2 to 3 " two year	.10	1.00	6.00

VARIETIES.

Winter—Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Janet, Grimes' Golden, Missouri Pippin.
Autumn—Wealthy, Jonathan, Haas, Maiden Blush, Snow.
Summer—Varieties in 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 sizes only. Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, Early Pennock.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

Nearly free from blight and very hardy.

	EACH.
4 to 5 feet	$0.20
5 to 6 "	.25

Winter—Clark's Orange, Allen's Choice, Iowa Keeper, Sheriff, Winter Red.
Autumn—Utter's Red, Day, Plumb's Cider.
Summer—Duchess, Cole's Quince.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that our Apple trees and all other nursery stock has come through the winter perfectly. A proper selection from above list of varieties will give perfect satisfaction and an abundance of fruit in a short time.

We raised in our orchard in season of 1891 THIRTEEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF APPLES. Our best results are from Nebraska grown trees. We send out to our customers the same varieties and just as good trees as those planted in orchards producing the above crop. When our younger orchards get into bearing condition, we confidently expect to ship sixty to seventy car-loads annually, besides our home trade and manufacturing a large amount of vinegar. In process of raising this orchard we have cut out and burned more than two thousand large sized trees, because the varieties proved not good bearers, or not profitable with us. Our best and most symmetrical orchards were planted with young trees, usually two years old, and sometimes as small as two or three feet. We find best results in heading within eighteen inches to two feet from the ground. We have lost from sun-scald and winter injury nearly all the tall trees shipped us from Eastern nurseries.

In 1889 one variety yielded at rate of over fifteen hundred bushels per acre of ground occupied—trees planted 12½x20. In 1891 one variety yielded 280 bushels of hand-picked apples on one-fourth acre, and sold for $210. One Wine Sap tree we planted gave twenty-one bushels of hand-picked apples. We believe it to be entirely practicable to grow one thousand bushels of hand-picked apples on one acre with less care and expense than is required to grow fruit in California; and, with our superior market facilities, to make better average profit. Owing to the superior keeping qualities, equal to or surpassing New York and Michigan, Nebraska apples sell in car lots for eastern markets at fifty cents a barrel higher than Kansas or Missouri apples.

Our practice is to plant apple trees, Siberians, and pear trees 14x28 feet. This plants twice as many per acre as can be ultimately maintained. The trees protect one another while young and bear twice as much per acre; should give four or five fair crops, or twenty to thirty bushels per tree, before needing to chop out. Our habit is to alternate wide spreading varieties, like Wine Sap, Ben Davis, with trees requiring less room, like Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden Pippin, and such summer and fall varieties as need little room, commence bearing young to pay for themselves before commencing to cut out.

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS.

These are scions and apple seedlings neatly grafted together; planted with care 75 to 90 per cent should grow and in two years be large enough (4 to 5 feet) to transplant in orchard. The work is carefully done by our best workmen and these are not to be confounded with commercial grafts for the trade. Order early, that we may graft such list as customer may desire.

Apple grafts, per thousand	$5.00
Apple grafts, whole roots, per thousand	8.00

SIBERIANS.

The cultivation of these has largely increased since the introduction of many new and superior varieties. I find these as hardy as forest trees. They bear younger than apple trees; the fruit of the better varieties is beautiful, and fit to eat; would plant freely of them, especially on new land and in western portions of the state. Among the better varieties are HYSLOP, deep crimson, very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness; season, October. WHITNEY'S No. 20.—This fine variety has had an immense run where known, its large size and excellent quality fitting it to eat out of the hand. Tree very hardy, a fine shapely tree for the lawn; season, August. SYLVAN SWEET.—A choice sweet variety.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
4 to 5 feet	$0.25	$3.00
5 to 6 "	.35	4.00

PLUMS.

Plant a number of varieties together to insure fertilization. De Soto, Wolfe, and Forest Garden are useful to fertilize such varieties as Miner and Wild Goose. The Plum is inclined to overbear; to guard against this, head the trees back, keeping them close and stocky.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
5 to 6 feet	$0.50	$5.00
4 to 5 "	.35	4.00
3 to 4 "	.25	3.00

De Soto, Wolf, Forest Garden, Miner, German Prune, Wild Goose, Hawkeye.

STANDARD PEARS.

Mostly Keifer, Garber, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Seckel, Duchess, and as Dwarfs, Duchess and L. de Jersey, 3 to 4 feet.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	
5 to 6 feet	$0.50	$5.00	Good.
4 to 5 "	.40	4.00	Medium two year.
3 to 4 "	.25	3.00	Light two year.
Garber, 5 to 6 feet	.75	7.00	

We have about one thousand Pear trees in orchard. Do not manure. Use your poorest land. Plant only six or eight varieties. Aim to get a sure, well ripened growth of 12 to 18 inches. Rank, late, unripe growth is often a cause of disease. If varieties are left to us, will select to please. Use all the coal ashes you can get about your pear trees, using not less than one-quarter wagon load to each tree, and repeat as needed. Keep soil cool and moist. Pear trees, if treated in this way, if of hardy varieties, can hardly fail to please. One pear tree in Jefferson county treated in this manner, and now 14 years old, has borne 37 bushels of good pears.

CHERRY.

Assorted varieties on MAHALEB, all reliable.

This fine fruit is grown most readily of any tree fruit and comes into bearing in two years from planting, healthy, hardy, sure. Plant enough for the birds, your children, your neighbors, and yourself. My cherry orchard has cost much less in first cost and care combined than an equal portion of the Apple orchard. The following varieties are likely to please. Would plant most freely of the MORELLO family, EARLY RICHMOND, MONTMORENCY, DYEHOUSE, OLIVET. Would replant as often as once in fifteen years. Our Cherry orchard in 1884 yielded 500 bushels of choice fruit, in 1889 *yielded 600 bushels, and in 1891 yielded 800 bushels*, with lighter crops in alternate years.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	
5 to 6 feet, extra heavy, and well rooted	$0.50	$5.00	.....
4 feet, two years	.35	4.00	.....
3 " " good trees, well rooted	.25	3.00	.....

We plant 12x16 feet. Trees planted in 1875, in 1878 bore four quarts each, and gradually increased until single trees gave three and one-half bushels in one season. We find them very profitable, as our method of planting them sets about two hundred and twenty trees per acre. The fruit sells at $1.25 and $3 per bushel, depending on the market.

PEACH.

The hardiest varieties of budded Peaches, selected for hardihood, are much hardier in bud than seedling trees.

ALEXANDER, HALE'S EARLY, HILL'S CHILI, SMOCK, WAGER, HEATH CLING.

The list of varieties which we suggest are among the hardiest and most desirable. One Nebraska orchardist raised 16,000 baskets in 1891 and 10,000 baskets in 1893. For best method of handling refer to the February 1st issue of the *Stockman*, a valuable journal published at Omaha, Neb., and February 8th issue of *Nebraska Farmer*, Lincoln, Neb.

PEACH.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	100.
4 to 5 feet	$0.30	$3.00	.....
3 to 4 "	.20	2.00	.....
2 to 3 "	.15	1.50	.....
Seedling Peach, one year	.08	.75	$5.00

RUSSIAN APRICOT.

We have sent out many thousands of these, propagated from trees procured from the Russian Mennonites in Hamilton county, Nebraska, and very hardy.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	100.
4 to 5 feet	$0.35	$4.00	.....
3 to 4 "	.25	3.00	.....
2 to 3 "	.20	2.00	$15.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton, two year	.15	1.00	.....
Downing, two year, No. 1	.25	2.50	.....

CURRANTS.

No. 1 Plants, very strong	.15	1.50	.....
Medium	.10	1.00	.....
Fay's Prolific	.30	2.00	.....

Currants fruit as freely in Nebraska as any other state, if sheltered from south wind and the ground kept moist and cool by heavy manuring and mulching. Coal ashes are particularly valuable when used as a mulch. Our plantation gives a moderate yield without shelter from any quarter, and never mulched or manured from lack of material.

RASPBERRIES.

Easily grown in long rows.	EACH.	DOZEN.	100.
Mammoth Cluster, well known variety	$.....	$1.00	$4.00
Gregg, large and late	.....	1.00	4.00
Ohio, of the best	.....	1.00	4.00
Tyler, very productive	.....	1.00	4.00
Turner, best and most reliable red	.....	.50	3.00

We give good horse cultivation, planting in long rows, and find them profitable for market. Two hundred plants will yield a liberal supply for family.

BLACKBERRIES.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Snyder, hardiest	$1.00	$4.00

STRAWBERRIES.

Planted in long rows and tended with a corn plow, using shields as for small corn; are most successfully planted in April and May. Set solid in hills 12 to 18 inches apart, rows 4 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation the greater portion of the season. Mulch in winter. One of the easiest fruits to raise. Renew in three or four years. Crescent and Warfield are most productive, but must be fertilized with staminate varieties, such as Michael's Early, Chas. Downing, or Wilson. Gandy is the latest of varieties mentioned. Bubach's No. 5, the largest in size, is pistillate, and requires fertilization. People are sometimes disappointed because their Strawberry plantations do not bear freely; perhaps not aware that the non-fertile plants make runners more freely than the bearing plants; and plantations reset from old beds, for that reason, often are not as productive as desired. Our plants are from fresh plantations set last spring, grown on land expressly prepared for them and may be relied on as fresh, well rooted, of the best quality, carefully packed, and in condition to please. These are important considerations. The cultivation of the Strawberry is well suited to women and children. Plantations properly handled bear quickly and give good returns. The local markets in the smaller towns have never been overstocked.

VARIETIES.	HUNDRED.
Crescent Seedling, Warfield, Michael's Early, Chas. Downing, Wilson Albany	$1.00
Jessie, Gandy	1.50
Bubach's No. 5	2.00

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT, easily grown ..... DOZEN. $1.00

GRAPES.

	DOZEN.
Concord, 2 year, extra select	$1.25
" "	1.00
" 1 year, No. 1, very strong	.75
Worden, 2 year	1.50
Moore's Early, 2 year, very early	1.50
Elvira, 2 year, very hardy	1.50
Golden Pocklington, 2 year	1.50
Empire State, 2 year	2.00
Niagara Productive, white, very large bunches	1.50
Wyoming Red	2.00
Brighton	1.50

Elvira—Bunch small, skin thin, quality sweet, strong grower, hardier than the Concord.

Worden—Ripens a few days earlier than the Concord, the bunches and berries larger than the Concord, of which it is a seedling. Quality better than Concord.

Moore's Early—The very best early grape, excellent in quality, brings the highest price in the market. We sold fruit to the value of $1.56 from one vine of the Moore's Early the past season, receiving only average vineyard cultivation. This is a little above the average of 500 vines of this variety from which we marketed fruit at from 35c. to 50c. per basket. Those who desire the so-called white grapes can also plant the Golden Pocklington, Empire State, and Niagara; those who desire red grapes of fine quality should plant Brighton and Wyoming Red.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Trees well rooted and of excellent quality, such as we use in our contract planting and for parks.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	100.
RUSSIAN MULBERRY.			
5 to 6 feet, selected trees	$0.25	.....	.....
4 to 5 " " "	.15	.....	.....
3 to 4 " " "	.10	.....	.....
CATALPA SPECIOSA.			
10 to 12 feet, 2½ inches in diameter	.50	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet, 2 " "	.40	.....	.....
9 to 10 feet, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter	.35	.....	.....
8 to 9 feet, (These are choice trees suitable for street planting. Perfectly hardy. Its broad leaves, rapid growth, and blossoms render it a favorite.)	.25	.....	.....
7 to 8 feet,	.20	.....	.....
ELM.			
10 to 12 feet, extra select	.60	.....	.....
9 to 10 feet, " "	.50	.....	.....
8 to 9 feet, " "	.35	.....	.....
7 to 8 feet. One of the best street trees. All transplanted. They will be dug and packed with good roots	.25	.....	.....
MOUNTAIN ASH.			
6 to 7 feet	.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet	.40	.....	.....
SOFT MAPLE.			
10 to 12 feet, good bodies, transplanted, stocky	.50	.....	.....
9 to 10 feet, " " " "	.25	.....	.....
8 to 9 feet, " " " "	.20	.....	.....
7 to 8 feet	.15	$1.50	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.10	1.00	6.00
4 to 5 feet	.08	.75	4.00
3 to 4 feet	.....	.....	3.00
BOX ELDER.			
8 to 10 feet, very smooth	.40	.....	.....
8 to 9 feet, " "	.30	.....	.....
7 to 8 feet, " "	.25	.....	.....
6 to 7 feet, " "	.15	.....	.....

	EACH.	DOZEN.	100.
BIRCH.			
5 to 6 feet, Cut Leaved Weeping	$1.25	.....	.....
WILLOW, KILMARNOCK.			
6 feet	1.00	.....	.....
ASH.			
9 to 10 feet	.50	.....	.....
8 to 9 feet	.35	.....	.....
7 to 8 feet	.25	.....	.....
6 to 7 feet	.20	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet	.15	.....	.....
SUGAR MAPLE.			
6 to 7 feet	.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet	.35	.....	.....
BLACK WALNUT.			
9 to 10 feet	.35	.....	.....
8 to 9 feet	.25	.....	.....
7 to 8 feet	.20	.....	.....
6 to 7 feet	.15	.....	.....

ORNAMENTAL VINES, SHRUBS, ETC.

	EACH.
Lilac, Purple, 2 to 3 feet, well rooted	$0.25
Lilac, 3 to 4 feet	.35
Lilac, 4 to 5 feet, heavy	.50
Snowball, 2 feet	.35
Snowball, 2 to 3 feet	.50
Honeysuckle	.25
Peonies	.25
Almond, Flowering	.35
Prunus Variegata, like Flowering Almond	.25
Syringa	.25
Weigela Rosea	.25
Virginia Creeper	.25
ROSES.	
Climbing, assorted varieties	.35
Hybrid Perpetual	.40
Moss	.40
Yellow	.50

VARIETIES.

June—Madam Plantier, George 4th.

Climbers—Prairie Queen, Baltimore Bell, Seven Sisters, Russell's Cottage.

Moss—Princess Adelaide, White and Red.

Hybrid Perpetual—Gen'l Jacqueminot, Coquette Des Alps, Coquette Des Blanches, Gen'l Washington, Madam Chas. Wood, Paul Neyron, Victor Verdier. If others are desired, please ask for them.

EVERGREENS.

We have been very successful in the planting of Evergreens, once planting 45,000 on contract on new land, first season after breaking, and saved 36,000 of them, or 80 per cent. These had only contract or farm care. Our customers following printed directions, which we send out for care and cultivation, successfully plant Evergreens of all sizes up to three or four feet. In lawn or park planting we prefer to plant in groups and mulch the entire area of the group for a few years. In this way they are protected from the summer's heat and the winter's drouth. More Evergreens are lost from dry ground and dry winds of winter than from summer heat. Plant from March 20th to May 1st. Evergreens transplant most successfully just as the sap is starting for new growth, and before the time for hot days and warm winds. The two easiest varieties to transplant are Norway Spruce and Scotch Pine.

Evergreens should be freely planted for ornament and shelter. The small sizes should be transplanted at first in rows for good cultivation, and when 15 to 18 inches in height can be lined out in wind-break or shelter.

EVERGREENS.

	EACH.	PER 100.
Norway Spruce, 2 feet, twice transplanted	$0.40	.....
" " 18 to 24 inches	.35	.....
" " 15 to 18 inches	.25	.....
" " 8 to 10 inch, seedlings	.....	$5.00
Scotch Pine, 12 to 15 inch seedlings, 3 year	.....	8.00
" " 8 to 12 inch seedlings	.....	5.00
Austrian Pine, 8 to 12 inch seedlings	.....	5.00
" " 4 feet	1.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, very hardy, beautiful color and dense foliage, 20 to 24 inches	.50	.....
15 to 18 inches	.30	.....
Red Cedar, twice transplanted, 3 to 4 feet	.75	.....
Balsam Fir, 2½ to 3 feet	.75	.....
Silver Cedar, beautiful silvery tints, 2½ to 3 feet, sheared, dense, choice specimens	1.00	.....

PLANTING SEEDLINGS.

Plant in deep and mellow ground where they can be protected from high winds, three inches apart in ten inch rows. Puddle roots in thin mud as soon as unpacked. Set solid an inch deeper than they grew. Solid means difficult to pull up as in nature. Success depends largely on keeping roots from air and wind or sun. Drive down stakes, nail boards three feet above them, cover with brush or old hay, and weight that down. Water occasionally as needed, at evening only. Mulch from August 1st to May 1st. Cultivate once a week until August.

FOREST TREE SEEDS.

Black Locust, estimated 6,000 seeds per lb	$0.30
Honey Locust, estimated 2,000 seeds per lb	.35
Catalpa Speciosa, hardy, gathered from choice trees at Crete, estimated 15,000 seeds per lb	1.00
Ash seed	.25

Plant seeds in garden or nursery to transplant at one year to wind-break or timber claims. Never risk them on timber claims save to cover the law and carry until you can plant trees. Ash seed ripens in October and should be planted soon after or in winter when the ground is thawed two or three inches. They can be stratified in sand until spring, or if kept dry until spring should be soaked four to six days before planting; cover one to two inches. Catalpa and Mulberry seed are usually planted in May and kept dry until planted. Wait until corn planting time. Cover lightly. Honey Locust and Black Locust seeds must be soaked in hot water and swollen before planting.

FOREST TREES.

We have probably planted more forest trees on contract than any other nursery, and have learned by expensive experience the conditions of success. In all our experience we have rarely seen a successful timber claim planted with seeds. Most forest seeds are slow to germinate, the weeds come first. The expense of hand-weeding and successful care of seedlings from seed on a timber claim exceeds the cost of the best plants. We use seeds only to grow plants in nursery and to cover the law on timber claims until the ground can be properly prepared and proper season arrives for planting trees. We have best success with the larger and stronger plants. We have cultivated on contract, in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado, about 7,000,000 trees on timber claims, and we so far have an average stand of 24,000 trees to the claim, or more than three times the legal stand.

Nebraska is widely known as the tree planting state of the west and annually plants over 200,000,000 forest trees. At the Chicago Exposition Nebraska's forest tree exhibit contained more kinds of timber than any other state. While timber claim planting may lessen, the necessity for wind-breaks and groves will always remain. Experience demonstrates where 15 to 20 acres of each quarter section has been planted with wind-breaks, under their protection the remaining lands yield more on the whole than they would without. They are specially valuable in sheltering homes, stock, and stock yards and for shady groves and pastures. While a north wind-break is a detriment to the orchard, if possible plant wind-breaks 3–4 rods in width to the south and west of the orchard. This checks the force and lessens the aridity of the summer winds, which would cause a portion of the fruit to prematurely drop in orchards not thus protected. North wind-breaks are detrimental because they impede the full and free circulation of air. Orchards do not ripen up as early in the fall. Variation in temperature in the warm days of winter is too great

and the change is too sudden for the best health of the trees. Blight also is most prevalent in orchards shut in from the north and east. If blight were the only thing to consider, orchards without any protection from any quarter would most nearly escape. A full and free circulation of air having its influence in that respect. Evergreens should be freely planted in the shelter belt intended for the winter protection of the home and buildings.

	Per 1,000
Black Locust, strong plants, 15 to 30 inches	$2.50
Cottonwood, 10 to 15 inches	1.25
" " 15 to 20 "	1.50
" " 20 to 30 "	2.00
Ash, 5 to 8 inches	1.25
" 8 to 12 "	1.75
" 12 to 18 "	2.50

Those in need of forest trees this spring should bear in mind that owing to the short supply of seeds in the last two years less than one-fourth of the usual amount was planted by the nurserymen of the west. An unfortunate season lessened the stand that was planted. There is yet on hand a moderate supply of Black Locust, which was planted with more freedom in view of the known shortage of all others. Our experience with the Black Locust in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado has been very favorable. In two or three years it gets too large to cultivate. It stands the drouth remarkably well and the borers have not yet found their way across the hundreds of miles of distance between the groves of the east and the new plantations of the west. As the trees are more difficult to start from seed, though easy to grow afterward, higher prices have to be charged for them.

We aim to pack with such care as will insure the safe arrival at destination. Our advice is to secure needed trees early.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY is composed of the most successful horticulturists in the state. Their experience is nearly free to all. To maintain certain necessary expenses memberships are needed; those who have already planted trees and wish to know more about the proper method of cultivation or who are interested in future planting should invest $1.00 in membership in our State Horticultural Society and secure our reports, which may be obtained of our secretary, Professor F. W. Taylor, Lincoln, or of the president E. F. Stephens, Crete, Nebraska. And should also subscribe for the *Nebraska Farmer*, Lincoln, and the *Stockman*, Omaha, Nebraska. Correspond early before the rush of delivery, remembering that it is difficult to answer correspondence as fully as might be desired while packing thousands of orders in the few short weeks of the spring.

CHOICE SEED CORN—Hogue's Yellow Dent, sacked in two-bushel lots, or multiples thereof, $1.00 per bushel. A superior white variety at same price.

References—First National Bank, Crete, Nebraska; ex-Gov. J. W. Dawes, Crete, Nebraska, and tens of thousands of customers.

Address all correspondence to

E. F. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR, CRETE, NEBRASKA.

ADVERTISE IN IT!——

——SUBSCRIBE FOR IT!

Wide Awake, Progressive, and fully in touch with the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Material Interests of the West.

CLUB RATES, $1 each, made for two or more subscriptions. Sample copies free.

NEBRASKA FARMER CO., Lincoln, Neb.